

**Research Activity Report**  
**Supported by “Leading Graduate Program in Primatology and Wildlife Science”**  
 (Please be sure to submit this report after the trip that supported by PWS.)

	2016. 09, 23
<b>Affiliation/Position</b>	Wildlife Research Center/D2
<b>Name</b>	Kasumi Sakakibara

<b>1. Country/location of visit</b>
Japan, Inuyama
<b>2. Research project</b>
Comparative cognitive science course
<b>3. Date (departing from/returning to Japan)</b>
2016. 09. 05 – 2016. 09. 07 (3days)
<b>4. Main host researcher and affiliation</b>
Dr. Masaki Tomonaga, Professor at Primate Research Institute, Kyoto University
<b>5. Progress and results of your research/activity</b> (You can attach extra pages if needed)
Please insert one or more pictures (to be publicly released). Below each picture, please provide a brief description.
<p>In the comparative cognitive science course, I had the lecture about the attention to train for the cognitive experiments of the mammals and the problem establishment. Moreover, I watched these experiments of chimpanzees and horses. During 3<sup>rd</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> in September, I visited to Dr. Tomonaga, Dr. Adachi and Dr. Matsuzawa. In the laboratory of Dr. Tomonaga, some researchers experimented to the vision ability of great apes to distinguish the horizontal gap and the vertical gap, “number” and “freshness” of the plants. I was interested in the comparison with the ability to distinguish gaps between the arboreal chimpanzee and the grassland animal, horse, with their hypothesis that the difference might reflect of the habitat environment. In the “freshness” experiment, it needed a lot of trainings and approaches to clarify the conditions factor; colors, reflections and wrinkles, for the distinctions of the freshness. It was the difficult to get the reasons about choosing the feed in the wild. However, the result will be a good peg to discuss. In the other laboratory, Dr. Adachi investigated the difference to distinguish the color by the sound stimuli. My interesting point was the inspection of the prior hypothesis that synesthesia causes languages. During the training period, the experiment was built so that chimpanzee remained the ambiguity of the color distinction in themselves. I had got the impression that animals chose something to be taught on the animal’s cognitive experiments before the joining this program. However, my understanding of the animal’s cognitive experiments changed due to many devices for estimating the authentic cognitive ability without some biases of human. The stopping bar experiment showed the species characteristics of chimpanzee, “Can’t wait”. It needs to discuss about the comparison for the other species animals and about the reasons why that such characteristic and behavior have developed in the wild. In the laboratory of Dr. Matsuzawa, I visited to watch his experiments with the overseas visitors. His husbandry training effected that I reconsidered the point of view for the animal welfare of animals joining to his experiment and the noninvasive long-term sampling. I asked all professors about the differences of the behaviors and the ability in each individuals and the one’s field of expertise was different, but it was consistent that the individual experimented the each experiments. It showed the “personality” of the animals, so it is also important to the consciously observing in my study.</p>

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The chimpanzee visited to some experiments in some laboratory of PRI imagined that they visited to the feeding patches a day in the wild. In the case of the marine mammal’s cognitive experiments, it is more complicated by the medium, the water. However, it expected to the evolution due to the potential for the development science in that study. This training program provided to me the future challenges like that.



Photo 1. Horses discriminated the ‘number’.



Photo 2. After the husbandry

**6. Others**